

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

The Abstract of the Disclosure has been objected to because of the inclusion of the term “means”. The recitation “means of” has been deleted from the abstract.

Claims 1-3, 14, 18-21, 24, 25, 30-36, 43 and 51-53 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(a) as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,978,822 to Schoonen (‘822 patent). The Examiner relies upon Schoonen as disclosing a roll-up curtain comprising plural curtains 11, 12, 30 and 34, plural fixed rods 2, plural rotatable rods 9, 10 and 32, rotary drives 3, 7 and 8, and vertical guideways 28.

Claims 12, 13, 22, 23, 37 and 38 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Schoonen in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,155,326 to Imhoff et al (‘326 patent). The Examiner acknowledges that Schoonen does not disclose the manner in which the curtains are secured to the rods. For this, the Examiner relies upon Imhoff as disclosing a roll-up curtain which employs the use of connecting pins 54, which the Examiner alleges would have been obvious to incorporate in Schoonen for the purpose of fastening the curtain to a rod.

The Examiner objects to claims 4-11, 15-17, 26-29, 39-42 and 44-50, but indicates that these claims would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Independent claim 1 has been amended to recite that the rotary drive includes “an electric motor disposed intermediate said first and second curtain sections and coupled to adjacent ends of said second and fourth lower rods” as previously recited in canceled claim 2. Claim 32 has been amended to recite “first and second rotary drives including

first and second electric motors respectively coupled to a first end of said second lower rod and a first end of said fourth lower rod” as previously recited in canceled claim 39.

The claimed invention is directed to a roll-up curtain comprising first and second curtain sections, each including a first fixed upper rod attached to a support structure and a second lower rod. The two curtain sections are aligned and laterally spaced from one another as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2. A rotary drive including an electric motor is disposed intermediate the first and second curtain sections and is coupled to the lower rods of each of these curtain sections for rotationally displacing these lower rods in a first direction for simultaneously rolling-up the first and second curtain sections in opening these two curtain sections, and for rotationally displacing the two lower rods in a second, opposed direction for simultaneously unrolling the first and second curtain sections from their associated lower rods in closing the first and second curtain sections.

The use of multi-section roll-up curtains, wherein each section includes plural vertically aligned curtains which are simultaneously rolled-up and unrolled, are increasingly being used to cover an opening, such as a doorway in a building structure, or as a movable partition, wall or curtain in the structure. An increasingly common use of these types of roll-up curtains is in dairy barns for quickly and easily controlling air flow as well as access to the outside environment for large numbers of cows. At high temperatures it is important to provide sufficient ventilation to allow warm moisture to escape to the outside environment, to protect the cows from drafts and cold air at lower temperatures, and to keep the cows dry. The increasing size of herds has led to the construction of larger buildings offering improved ventilation and environmental isolation characteristics. This has resulted in the use of increasingly longer curtain

lengths with corresponding increased demand on the curtain support structure and drive mechanism. The increasing weight of the curtains and their support structures as well as the curtain drive mechanisms has resulted in the application of large torques arising from the unwinding forces exerted by the long length of the roll-up curtain on the curtain support/drive mechanism. This increased torque places increased stress on the curtain support structure and its drive mechanism. Where a roll-up rod is attached to a lower end of the flexible curtain, a complicated displacement and support mechanism is typically required to provide vertical movement of the rod during curtain roll-up and unrolling.

The patent to Schoonen is an example of this type of complicated displacement and support mechanism for vertical movement of the curtain and its lower roll-up rod. In Schoonen, the drive motor is "immovably fastened to the frame construction 2" at a location above the upper screen 11 as shown in FIG. 1 and as described in column 3, lines 45 and 46. Because of the position of the drive motor 3 above the upper screen 11, a complicated power transmission arrangement is required for raising and lowering the upper and lower screens 11 and 12. This power transmission arrangement includes the combination of an auxiliary shaft 4 connecting the drive motor 3 to a right angle transmission 5, and a vertically aligned drive shaft 6 connected to an upper transmission device 7 and a lower transmission device 8. Upper transmission device 7 is connected to a first lower tube 9 for rolling up and unrolling the upper screen 11, while the lower transmission device 8 is coupled to a second lower tube 10 for rolling up and unrolling the lower screen 12. Each of these transmission devices places a load on the drive motor 3, primarily arising from friction and the mass of the individual moving components of these devices, which reduces the power available for moving the curtain sections. The

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right angle transmission device 5 is particularly lossy in this regard. The increased weight of the rotary transmission components in Schooners upper and lower transmission devices 7, 8 which travel up and down with the two curtain sections also limits the power output from the drive motor 3 available for raising and lowering the curtain sections. This, in turn, limits the length of the curtain sections with which the Schoonen curtain drive arrangement is capable of operating. Applicant's invention, by locating the rotary drive intermediate the first and second laterally spaced curtain sections and directly connecting the rotary drive to the roll-up/unroll rods of each of the curtain sections, is a more efficient drive arrangement than that of Schoonen and allows for the operation of longer curtain sections with drive motors of the same rating than that of Schoonen. By eliminating Schoonen's right angle and upper and lower transmission devices, the weight of the load on the drive motor is substantially reduced as are the frictional losses inherent in Schoonen's additional rotation transmission devices. In addition, by applying the force of the curtains' weight symmetrically to the curtains' support/rotary drive mechanism, mechanical stress on the rotary drive mechanism is reduced, prolonging its operating lifetime.

Amended independent claim 1 recites "a rotary drive including an electric motor disposed intermediate said first and second curtain sections and coupled to adjacent ends of said second and fourth lower rods." Amended independent claim 32 recites "first and second rotary drives respectively including first and second electric motors respectively coupled to a first end of said second lower rod and a first end of said fourth lower rod" of the first curtain section and the second curtain section, respectively. In this context, Webster's Third New International Dictionary (Unabridged) defines the term "drive" as

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“the means for giving motion to a machine or machine part, such as an electric drive.”

See attached Exhibit A. This is the function provided by Schoonen’s motor 3 and by the electric motors described in the present application. Thus, Schoonen’s “rotary drive” is not disposed intermediate a pair of laterally spaced shades for rolling up and unrolling the shades. Nor does Schoonen disclose first and second “rotary drives” coupled to respective ends of a pair of rods, where each of the rods is part of a respective shade section. This is not the case in Schoonen. In Schoonen, the right angled transmission 5 and upper and lower transmission devices 6 and 8 are disposed between laterally spaced shades. In addition, it is the upper and lower transmission devices 7 and 8 which are respectively coupled to lower tubes 9 and 10 within the upper and lower shades 11 and 12. Webster’s Third New International Dictionary (referenced above) defines “transmission” as “an act, process or instance of transmitting; the gear ..... by which power is transmitted from the engine of an automobile to the live axle.” Thus, in Schoonen it is not the rotary drive, or the source of rotary power, used to raise and lower the shade sections which is disposed between the shade sections and connected to the rods attached to the shade sections, but rather it is an arrangement for transmitting the rotational motion of a motor to the rods, or tubes, connected to the shade sections. As noted above, the use of this complicated rotary power transmission arrangement reduces the power Schoonen’s motor has available for displacing the shade sections.

There is yet another fundamental difference between the claimed invention and Schoonen’s device for rolling up/rolling down a shade. Pending independent claims 1 and 32 include the recitation of a “vertical guide” for directing, or limiting, movement of the rotary drive, or rotary drives, to vertical travel during raising and lowering of the

curtain sections. Thus, the rotary drive, or drives, in the claimed invention moves upward and downward with the unrolling and rolling up of the curtain sections to which it is connected. However, in Schoonen motor 3 is described as “immovably fastened to the frame construction 2” (see column 3, lines 45 and 46) and thus does not move with the curtain sections during the rolling up and unrolling process, as claimed.

Finally, the right-angle transmission 5 and the upper and lower transmissions 7, 8 of Schoonen offer only limited torque in rotating the curtain tubes to which they are connected which restricts the length of curtain sections with which these transmission devices can operate. Making these transmission devices larger to increase available torque would result in increased curtain assembly weight which would also restrict the length of the curtain sections with which the Schoonen curtain drive arrangement could operate. Directly connecting the combination of an electric drive motor and associated gear box to the curtain tube as in the claimed invention allows this combination to move up and down with the curtain section to which it is connected, and provides increased torque for displacing the curtain section.

The Examiner relies upon the combination of Schoonen and Imhoff in rejecting under 35 USC §103(a) claims 12, 13, 22, 23, 37 and 38. These claims recite the use of connecting pins inserted through a lower portion of a curtain section and into a lower rod for connecting the rod to the curtain section. The ‘326 patent to Imhoff has little to do with the claimed invention in that it discloses only a single partition section 12 and incorporates a cable 26, pulley 28 and a suspended counterweight 42 for the purpose of taking weight off of the partition 12 by compensating for the weight of the combination of the gear box 22, electric motor 24 and roller assembly 44 in the raising and lowering

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of the partition 12. Moreover, in Imhoff the electric motor 24 is directly connected to and moves with the roller assembly 44, while in Schoonen the stationary motor 3 is connected to the roll-up/unroll mechanisms 7, 8 by a complicated linear shaft and transmission arrangement.

The Examiner relies upon the '822 patent to Schoonen as an anticipatory reference with respect to the claimed invention. Anticipation is established only when a single prior art reference discloses, expressly or under the principles of inherency, each and every element of the claimed invention. *RCA Corp. v. Applied Digital Data Systems, Inc. et al.*, 221 USPQ 385, 388 (Fed. Cir. 1984). However, the relevant statutory standard for determining anticipation as set forth under §102 is a high standard, for the prior art reference must teach the very invention of the patent and disclose every material element of the claim in question. Unless all of the same elements are found in exactly the same situation and united in the same way to perform an identical function in a single prior art reference, there is no anticipation. *General Battery Corp. v. Gould Inc.*, 215 USPQ 1007, 1014-1017 (D. Del. 1982). In the present case, the '822 patent to Schoonen does not disclose a curtain drive arrangement wherein a rotary drive rolling up and unrolling the curtain sections is disposed between the laterally spaced curtain sections and moves up and down with the curtain sections as they are rolled up and unrolled. Nor does Schoonen disclose first and second rotary drives coupled to respective rods of a first upper curtain section and a second lower curtain section for rolling up and unrolling the curtain sections in raising and lowering the curtain sections, where the rotary drives move with the curtain's sections as they are raised and lowered. A vertical guide is provided in the claimed invention for limiting movement of the two

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rotary drives to the vertical direction and to prevent a torque exerted by the curtain sections from changing the position or orientation of the rotary drives. Schoonen does not include this recited structure and function because Schoonen's motor is fixedly attached to the support structure of the shade system.

The Examiner relies upon the combination of Schonon and Imhoff as a basis for an obviousness rejection of some of the pending claims. To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference, or references when combined, must teach or suggest all the claimed limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and must not be based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The Examiner has been unable to point out where there is the suggestion in either reference to combine it with the other, nor is there any reasonable expectation of success in either of these references that it could be successfully combined with the other to arrive at the claimed invention. This is particularly applicable to the Schoonen patent which does not disclose any mechanical fastening or connection between either of the tubes 9 and 10 and its associated screen section. The combination of references relied upon by the Examiner must disclose all of the claimed elements in an obviousness rejection. *Motorola v. Interdigital Technology Corp.*, 43 USPQ 1481, 1490 (Fed. Cir.



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1997) Because this is not the case here, the §103(a) rejection based on Schoonen and Imhoff must fail.

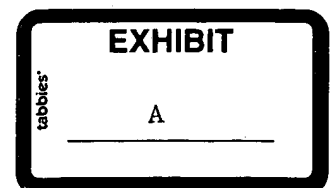
With this amendment, all of the pending claims are believed to define patentable subject matter. Therefore, reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims is respectfully solicited.

Respectively submitted,

Date: JUNE 1, 2006

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# Webster's Third New International Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
UNABRIDGED

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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one hundred years of Merriam-Webster dictionaries*

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SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

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Standard Book Numbers:  
0-87779-201-1 (blue Sturdite)  
0-87779-206-2 (Imperial Buckram)

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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*Indo-European languages*  
*measures and weights*

Color:

Two plates in color  
Constellations and Signs  
Constellations and Signs

**gears** warning motorists to ~ slow) : **G** to have oneself carried in a vehicle (*I drove there with a friend and flew back by myself*)  
**B archaic** : to levy a distress to obtain satisfaction  
**C** to claim for an object of play (as a golf ball) : **G** to perform music with a strong rhythmic impulse ; play with momentum **SYN** see **MOVE** — **drive at** **v** : to aim or intend to express ultimately often despite initial failure to achieve one's purpose as so qualified as to make it difficult to know what they are driving at — L.A. White ~ **1** : used with the pronoun what as inverted object  
**Drive v** **n** **1** **s** : an act of driving : **a** short trip in a one's control (as carriage or automobile) wholly or partly under one's control as distinguished from a vehicle (as a train) under the control of another (an afternoon ~ along the lakefront) (**a** 2-hour ~ to the next city) **b** : an overland journey in a vehicle esp. along a highway **c** : a drive (see **DRIVEWAY**)  
**2** **n** : a group of animals (as cattle or sheep) : an urging and gathering together of animals (as calves or sheep) from a wide area; also : the animals gathered for capture, slaughter, or branding **d** : a driving of cattle or sheep overlaid (the long, tattered herd only in the memory) **e** : a hunt or shoot (the cowhand ~ the deer) **f** : a hunt or shoot in which the game is driven within range past the weapons of hunters; also : the mass of animals so driven **1** : the guiding of logs downstream to mill; also : the floating logs amassed in a drive (as a ball) (he hit or ~ed the ball) **2** : a round shot in cricket (a low ~ that act or the net) **(3)** : the flight of a hard-hit ball or shuttlecock (his solid ~s range between 220 and 240 yards) **4** : the forward thrust or propulsive force of a motor vehicle **5** : a private road for vehicles affording access to a residence or other buildings (the house stands at the end of a long ~ surrounded by spacious lawns and gardens — *Amer. Guide Series*: Fla.)  
**6** **n** : a scenic route (the highway now skirts the lakeshore with all the fresh beauty of a seacoast — *Amer. Guide Series*: Va.) **7** **n** : an urban street or boulevard (Morningside Drive overlooking the Hudson) **8** : a tract overgrown with brush or vines or organic growth **9** **n** : an offensive, aggressive, or expansionist move (in the path of the Soviet ~ toward the Adriatic — H.C. Wolfe) (both touchdowns capped long ~s) : **esp** : a strong military attack against enemy-held terrain (a swift ~ on Berlin) **10** **n** : a political party or movement (the ~ of France and Germany and into Austria — *Current Biog.*) **11** **n** : the state of being hurried and under pressure (elude the ruthless ~ of work and worry — S.H. Adams) (**1** am in such a ~ that I can't spare time to write) **12** **n** : a systematic effort strenuously participated in by a group or organized by a group and insistently urged upon a community or a nation toward attainment of a certain objective or furtherance of some special design (an intense ~ in the field of atomic energy)  
**13** **n** : a propaganda (~ aimed at undermining our prestige abroad) (sparkled ~s that raised many hundreds of thousands of dollars for veterans' hospitals and ... relief — J.A. Morris b. 1904) (the ~ for national independence has had its effect on the minds of the people — *ibid.*) **14** **n** : a motive force (as of which or bridge) **15** : inciting or impelling character or quality : **a** : an urgent basic or instinctual need pressing for satisfaction : a physiological or intellectual lack, or imbalance (a satisfied sexual ~) **b** : which are such a fertile source of conflict among most vertebrates — (Ralph) Linton (habits attached to the hunger ~) : also : a tendency or disposition to act following or as a result of a natural or acquired concern, interest, or longing that incites one to unremitting action (possessed with a ~ for perfection — *Time*) (the integrating ~ or disposition that gives a life history its continuity or personality its consistency) **16** **n** : a social, cultural, or political attitude and idealism and idealist ~s — *Partisan Rev.*) ("Asia for the Asians" represents the ~ of millions upon millions of people — W.O. Douglas) **17** **n** : dynamic quality marked by initiative, promptness of decision, boldness, and persistence in carrying through an undertaking toward accomplishment : vigorous enterprise : the amount of energy and persistence evidenced in a given activity (FLAN, PLSH (his ~ and enthusiasm overwhelmed all obstacles) — *Time* Lt. Supra) **18** **n** : a condition of mind in constant state of high gear — Martin Gardner) (the city had lost ... the surging ~ that supposedly was so characteristically American — Harold Sinclair) (concerned with the dynamic core of a ~ — *ibid.*)  
**19** **n** : the quality of sustained vitality and intensity of expression in intellectual or artistic composition or performance (he developed irresistible ~ in the performance of plays — Sheldon Cheney) (a stronger ~ than the big character — *ibid.*) **20** **n** : the strength or tensile force or consciousness that captures attention **1** : a strong rhythmic impulse commencing in musical performance **11** **a** : the means for giving motion to a machine or machine part (believe me ~ electric ~) : also : a method of winding mains (the ~ of an automobile is applied to the rod (front-wheel ~) (four-wheel ~))  
**2** : the means by which the propulsion of an automotive vehicle is controlled and directed (a left-hand ~) : also : the place where the steering mechanism is located (the ~ of a car) **3** : the apparatus that causes oil or other fluid to enter a well from the surrounding strata cause oil (water) ~ (gas-cap ~) **13** : an offering of goods at a low price (as in reducing inventory).  
**SYN** see **VIGOR**  
**drive v** **1** **n** : used in or for driving ; serving to drive : IMPELLING (A ~ chain)  
**driveway** **'v** **n** : [Late Superav. v., fr. *drive* + *away*] : the delivery of an automobile by driving it under its own power from the farm to the purchaser or dealer (organized a series of ~s of 60 cars)  
**driveboat** **'v** **n** : a rowboat used in menhaden fishing to drive the fish into the nets  
**drivehead** **'v** **n** : a plug, ring, or cap for screwing into or fitting into a mechanical part so that it can be driven with minimum deformation or bruising  
**drive-in** **'v**, **vin** **n** : **s** -often attrition [*drive* in, v., fr. *drive* + in] : a place of business (as a motion-picture theater, bank, or refreshment stand) where customers may sit in their automobiles to be served or accommodated while remaining in their automobiles (a new drive-in business) (the convenient drive-in window at the bank) (let's eat at the drive-in tonight)  
**drive-in** **'v** **n** : **1** **n** : a vehicle or vehicle-like thing (a drive-in elen, alter. of *develen*, fr. OE *dreġlin*; akin to ME *draġ* or more at DRAFF) **2** : to let saliva drip or run in a thin stream from the mouth or mucus from the nostrils (as of an infant or imbecile) **3** : to talk stupidly and carelessly without due thought, knowledge, or consideration : be silly in manner or content of speech (while the idiots on the platform were ~ing the people kept calling for Lincoln) **4** : to influence : swayed (her ~ing salivary influence) **5** : to waste or squander (his ~ing childhood fashion)  
**3 archaic** : TRICKLE, DRIBBLE (water ~ing) ~ **vi** **1** **obs** : to let trickle like saliva from the mouth (the wound is ~ing blood) **2** : to utter in an infantile or imbecile way (~ed a few words after he then left at once) **3** : to waste or squander (his ~ing childhood fashion)  
**2drive v** **1** **n** : **s** [ME *drivel*, *drevel*, fr. *drivelen*, *drevelen*, v.] **1 archaic** : saliva trickling from the mouth **2** : inarticulate or foolish utterance (phrases which ~ed forth) — C.E. Montague (she ~ed her remarks ~ing) **3** : to babble or blather — C.E. Montague (writes endless narcissistic ~ in a stream-of-consciousness and disorganized manner — Albert Deutsch)

**drive** *n* → [fr. gerund of *'drive'*] : management of an automobile or other vehicle on the road (clever at ~ in heavy traffic)  
**driving axle** *n* : the axle of a driving wheel (as of a locomotive)  
**driving box** *n* : the journal box of a locomotive driving axle  
**driving clock** *n* : 1 : mechanism for turning an equatorial telescope or a celestial around its polar axis at the proper rate to keep a celestial body in the field of view of other telescopes 2 : clockwork mechanism of other recording mechanism  
**driving face** *n* : BLADE FACE  
**driving horse** *n* : a light horse suitable for hauling a passenger vehicle  
**(driving iron)** *n* : 1 : a sharp-pointed steel rod for driving holes (in soil) (blast blasting, stump blasting, tree planting) 2 : an iron golf club with little loft that is used sometimes in making a drive — called also **number one iron**; see IRON CLUB  
**drivetrain** *n* → with *driving force* or *ENERGY*

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**transmogrify**

mitting; as & the overall proportion of radiant energy homogeneous with respect to wavelength that is transmitted perpendicularly through a substance bounded by plane non-diffusing parallel surfaces (as a plate of glass or other homogeneous isotropic nondiffusing medium or series of such media in contact with one another) and that is the ratio of the amount of radiant energy that emerges from the second surface to that upon the first with the difference between the two amounts resulting from losses of radiant energy due to reflection at the surfaces and absorptance and scattering within the medium; also called *attenuation factor* — compare TRANSMITTANCE 2

**b** : the passage of radio waves in the space between transmitting and receiving stations; **also** : the act or process of transmitting by radio or television **2** : the gear including the change gear and the propeller shaft or driving chain by which power is transmitted from the engine of an automobile to the live axle — **called also** *gearbox*; see **SELECTIVE TRANSMISSION** **3** : the train of a watch **4** : something that is transmitted; **MESSAGE** (the machine records telegraphic messages)

**transmission bands *n pl***: the bands used in certain types of planetary transmission to clutch and stop the low and reverse speed drums

**transmission case *n***: a jacket usu. of cast iron for the transmission of an automobile

**transmission dynamometer *n***: a dynamometer in which power is measured without being absorbed or used up during

**transmission efficiency** *n*: the ratio of the power received over a transmission path to the power transmitted; also: the ratio of the output to the input power of a circuit or device

**transmission grating** *n*: a grating with opaque lines on a transparent background

**transmission level** *n*: 1: the signaling-power amplitude at any point in a communication system. 2: the radio field intensity

**transmission line** *n* : a metallic circuit of three or more conductors used to send energy usu. at high voltage over a considerable distance; *specif* : a usu. metallic line used for the transmission of signals or for the adjustment of circuit performance and often consisting of a pair of wires suitably separated, a coaxial cable, or a wave guide

**transmission loss** *n* the loss of power or voltage of a transmission line or cable in passing along a transmission line or cable path or through a circuit device — compare **ABSORPTION** 5

**ATTENUATION** 4

**transmission rope** *n* a wire rope made of four or more strands of ordinary lay about a hemp center and used for the transmission of power on drive shafts and pulleys

**transmission shaft** *n* a shaft in the transmission of an automobile

**trans-mis-si-ve** \tranz-'smis-, tranz-, -nz'm-, -sev also -siv-  
-əl/ 1: *transmissus* (past part. of *transmitter*): to transmit; to  
-ive) 1: that transmits or serves to transmit (the ~ function  
of the nerves) (the ~ powers of a legislature) 2: that is o  
is capable of being transmitted or derived (~ characteristics)

**trans-mis-siv-ly** *tranz'misiv-ē* *ad-* *trans-* *trans-*  
*missive* - *-ly*) the quality or state of being transmissive;  
*specific* : the transmittance of a unit thickness of absorbing  
 nondiffusing matter

**trans-mis-sion-e-ter** *tranz'mis-ē-ō(r) n* [*transmission* - *-ō* +  
*-meter*] : a photometer or other instrument used for measuring  
*transmission*; *specific* : an instrument that measures the visibility  
 or the capability of the air to transmit light

trans·mit /trænz(ə)ˈmɪt, trænz- / *nz*, *mit* -V *v*  
transmitted, transmitted; transmitting; transmits (MI)  
transmission, *n*. L *transmittere*, *fr.* *trans-* + *mittere* to send  
more at SMITE *v* 1. A: to cause to go or be conveyed to an  
other person or place: SEND (he secured soldiers' pay and  
transmitted it to their families -A.V.D.Honeyman); (prophet  
who are ... a vehicle through which to ... a revelation to the

people — *W. H. Auden*: (said it sounded so final and condition-  
sense, and he would ~ it to his father — *Upton Sinclair* (list-  
they shall sign and certify and ~ sealed to the seat of govern-  
ment — *W. S. Jayre*) *b* (1) : to pass on or spread about  
~ DISSEMINATE, COMMUNICATE (the knowledge that objects of  
different weights fall at different speeds was transmitted in  
western society — *Ralph Linton*) (visual aids ~ are no better  
than the amount of information they ~ *J. K. Blake*) (som-

of the original power of the master is *transmitted* to the disciple  
 ~C.D.Lewis) (2) : to pass on by inheritance or heredity  
 ~HAND DOWN (through the legacy of their art the great ages  
 have *transmitted* to us a dim image of their glorious vitality  
 ~J.W.Krutch, (drew the inference that acquired habits cannot  
 not be *transmitted* ~O.B.Shaw) (selective breeding aims to  
 eliminate bad characteristics and ~ the good) 6 : to give or  
 convey (a disease or infection) to another person or organism

(attempts) to ~ colds artificially ... are successful —C.H. Andrews) (human beings who are apparently well can ~ infectious disease —Morris Fishbein) (mosquitos ~ malaria) **2 a** (1): to cause (as light or force) to pass or be conveyed through space or a medium (the telephone ~s sound) (the power which an engine develops is *transmitted* to the wheels) ... by certain essential parts —Joseph Heitner) (objects c~)

higher temperature than the skin ... heat to the ...  
Geldard) (arches ... their loads to the walls of the river  
gorge — *Amer. Guide Series: Minn.*) (2) to admit the passage  
of: CONDUCT (glass ~s light) (metals ~ electricity) b: to  
send out (a signal) either by radio waves or over a wire line  
~ w 1: to pass by transmission an obligation entailing either  
a right or a duty. 2: to send out a signal either by radio  
waves or over a wire line SYN see CARRY, SEND

trans-mit-ta-ble (tranz' mīd-ə-bəl, trān'- nŭ'm-, -itəb-əl) *a.*  
 — capable of being transmitted (infections easily ~ to children  
 — Morris Fishbein) (~ power)  
 trans-mit-tal-ly (-id-, -it-, -n-) [*transmit* + -al]; TRANSMISSION  
 (report its findings and recommendations . . . for ~ to Congress — *New Republic*) (the ~ of evil from one generation to  
 another — *Time*) (its values permeate the culture through the  
 same process — *ibid.*) (K. E. Egleman)

**trans-mit-tance** *ˌɪn(ɪ)ʃ(ə)n s- [transmit + -ance]* 1: TRANSMISSION 2: the fraction of radiant energy that having entered a layer of absorbing matter reaches its further boundary - compare TRANSMISSION 1

**trans-mit-tan-ey** *ˌɪn-ɪʃ(ə)-sɪ [transmit + -ancy]* the capacity for transmission: a: the ratio of the transmittance of a solution of a material to that of an equal thickness of the

**trans-mit-ter** (tranz'it'smid-ə(r), traan-, -nz'm-, -itə\ n -  
[transmit + -er] : one that transmits: as a (1) : a part on  
telephone into which one speaks and which contains a mecha-  
nism for converting sound waves into equivalent electric wave  
(2) : the portion of a telegraph instrument by which the mes-  
sage is sent b (1) : a radio or television transmitting se-  
(2) : TRANSMITTING STATION

**transmitting station *n***: an assemblage of equipment to send out or transmit radio waves including an antenna, transmitting

**trans-mog-rí-fi-ca-tion** /trán(t)'smɒgr̩.fɪ, træn-, -nz'm- / *n* [fr. *transmogrify*, after such pairs as *E* *identifí-mation*] an act, process, or instance of *transmogrify*ing (~ into a porcupine – Florence B. Lennon) (in one of her more extensive ~s, imagined herself as a carpenter planing a board – R.S. Huyler)

**trans-mog-rí-fy** /trán(t)'smɒgr̩.fɪ, træn-, -nz'm- / *vt* -fɪ, -fɪd, -fɪz to *transmogrify*

-ING/-FS (orig. unknown): to change or alter in form, appearance, or structure often with grotesque or humorous effect (educational philosophy has been *transmogrified* since 1890) — Amer. Council of Learned Soc. Newsletter — usu. used with into (wondering how the caricatured capitalism of his forbears can be *transmogrified* into a harmonious . . . way of life — *Current Blog*); plausibly *transmogrified* the sons of grocers into haughty young bloods — E. M. McLuhan) (training which

permits them to understand that an actress can be *transmogrified* into a river boy —C.J.Hitch> **BYB** see TRANSFORM

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.



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